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ANNEXES 3 to 4

ANNEXES

ANNEX III: Overall Assesment of Additionality (Article 95 CPR)
ANNEX IV: Timing of submission and adoption of partnership agreements and programmes

to the

Communication from the Commission

Investing in jobs and growth - maximising the contribution of European Structural and Investment Funds

ANNEX III: OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF ADDITIONALITY (ARTICLE 95 CPR)

Additionality is a core principle of cohesion policy. It means that the funds (ERDF, ESF, CF) complement but do not replace a Member State's public or equivalent structural expenditure.

The verification of additionality has been considerably simplified in the new programming period (2014-20) by simply using the most important public investment indicator (i.e. gross fixed capital formation of general government (GFCF)).

The principle is now fully aligned with the EU's economic governance as the information reported in stability and convergence programmes submitted by Member States will be the reference for its verification.

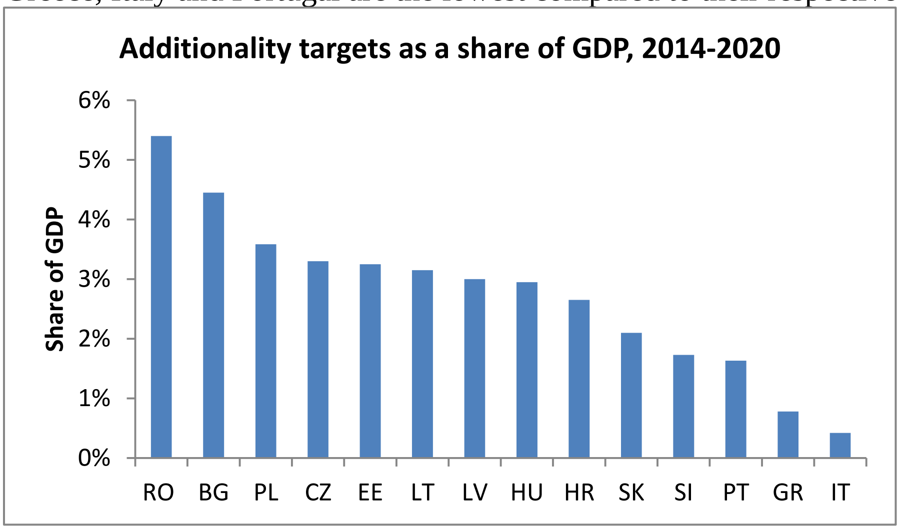
The Commission will verify compliance with additionality principle in Member States where less developed regions cover at least 15 % of the total population. Only 14 Member States are subject to verification, 11 at national level (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Croatia) and 3 at regional level (Italy, Greece, Slovenia).

The annual growth surveys adopted by the Commission have repeatedly called for improving the composition of public expenditure by making it more growth-friendly. The additionality principle is an important instrument for achieving this objective because it ensures that a certain amount of national funds will also be invested.

Member States have set their targets for the whole 2014-20 programming period in their respective partnership agreements.

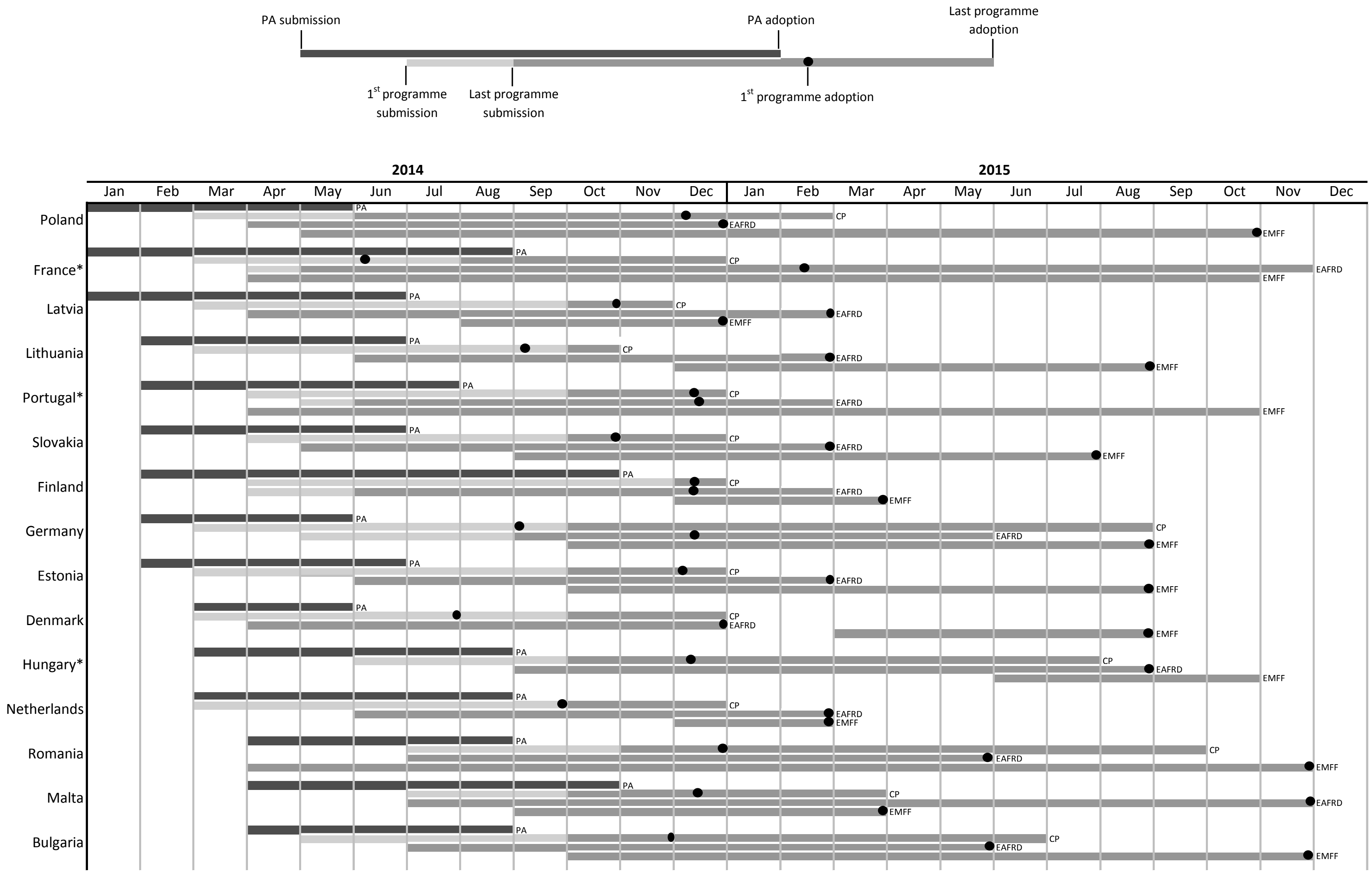
In 2014-16, the additionality requirement will mobilise some EUR 45 billion, which accounts for about 2.8 % of the average GDP of the Member States and regions concerned.

The highest targets are observed in Romania, Bulgaria and Poland while the commitments of Greece, Italy and Portugal are the lowest compared to their respective national GDP.[1]

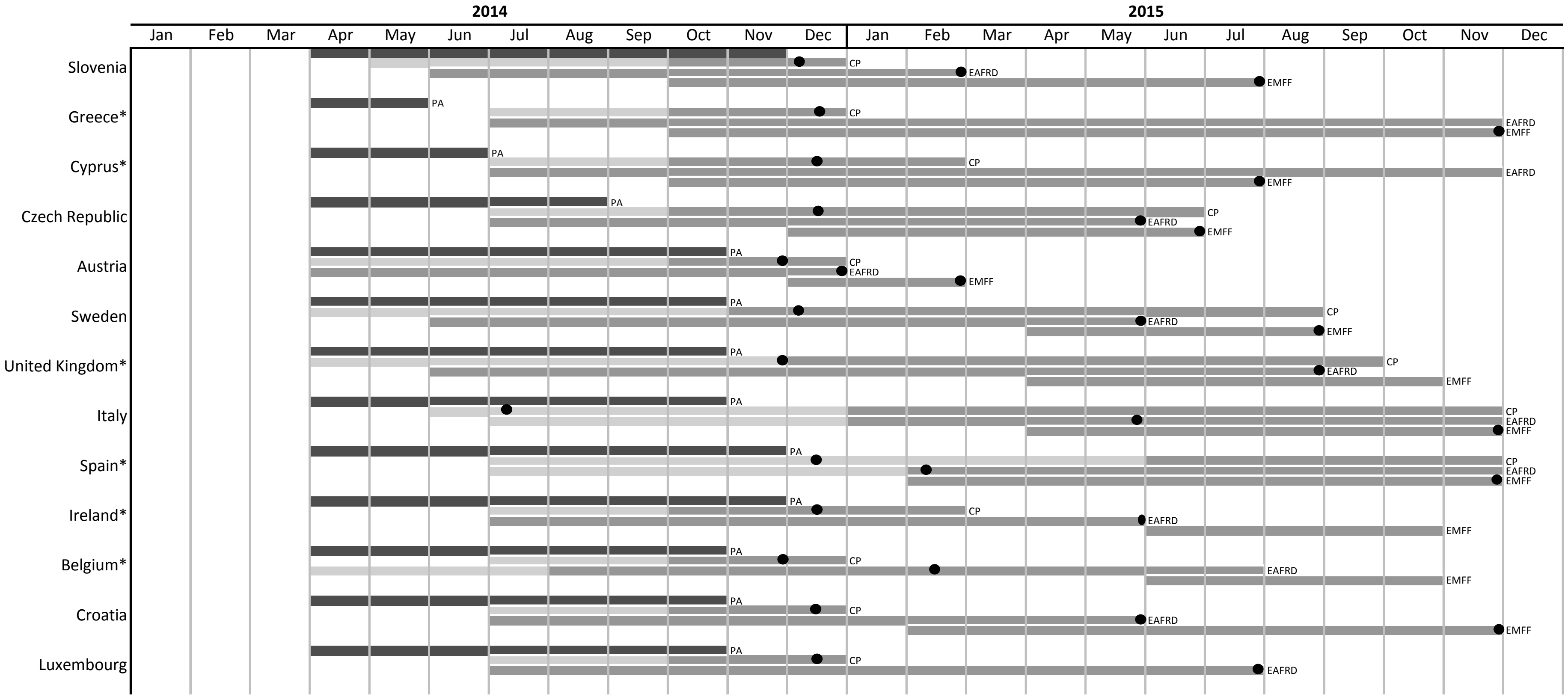


[1] In Greece, Italy and Slovenia the target refers to the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of the general government in the less developed regions because additionality is verified at regional level there (GFCF in less developed regions/national GDP).

ANNEX IV: Timing of submission and adoption of partnership agreements and programmes



* programmes are still being adopted



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